

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

EMERGENCY PLAN TO PREVENT
ISSUANCE OF VISAS TO TERROR-
ISTS, HOUSE CONCURRENT RESO-
LUTION 119

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing House Concurrent Resolution 119, in an effort to bring to the attention of the highest levels of the State Department, as well as the American people, the deplorable conditions that exist in our State Department overseas visa processing system in preventing terrorists and other criminal elements from gaining visas to travel freely to the United States.

Recent terrorist events in New York, from the Trade Tower bombing, to the thwarted plot to blow up the U.N. complex and New York City commuter tunnels and attacks on our political leaders, make it clear that international terrorism has come home to America's own soil. It is no longer a problem just in the Middle East, or on the continent of Europe, it is a serious and real threat on the streets and in the offices and buildings of America's very own cities.

My concurrent resolution simply calls for preparation of an emergency plan by the Secretary of State in 60 days to improve the visa process, and report to the Congress on his plan. The Secretary's plan should set out what can be done to immediately close the glaring hole in America's front line defense against terrorists, and other criminal elements that would enter the United States and mean this Nation harm, on visas obtained at our overseas U.N. Embassies and consular posts. Antiquated microfiche records of possible terrorists in overseas high threat posts that process visa applicants, is totally unacceptable in this day and age of modern communications and computer technology. The neglect of our visa processing system at the State Department has gone on long enough.

Quite frankly, when the conditions I have outlined in my concurrent resolution are examined by my colleagues, they will readily agree I am confident, that the visa control system is badly broken, outdated, and needs immediate high level attention. From outdated and inefficient microfiche equipment and lack of basic information sharing, both within the State Department itself, and among U.S. law enforcement agencies and others, the visa lookout system intended to deny potential terrorists, and other criminal elements, easy access to the United States, is badly in need of repair.

With America's very safety at stake, the Secretary of State himself needs to take personal charge of the problem and bring the visa processing situation under control. My resolution intends to bring about change, which the American people will surely demand once they

realize the extent of the hole in our national defenses against terrorism at our U.S. Embassies and consular posts that issue visas to travel to the United States.

The unbelievable bungling reflected in the mistaken issuance of the visa to Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman while he was on the State Department's own visa lookout list, can only be addressed by a top-to-bottom reform of the entire system under the personal and direct supervision of the Secretary of State. The Secretary must drain this swamp himself.

My resolution will hopefully bring about an emergency plan and appropriate response from the Secretary of State within 60 days, that will help make the visa lookout system at the Department of State the front line defense against terrorists that the America people expect from our State Department.

Accordingly I ask my colleagues to join with me in cosponsoring House Concurrent Resolution 119, and helping to bring public pressure to bear on the State Department and those responsible for administering our overseas visa processing function.

The bill follows:

H. CON. RES. 119

Whereas recent terrorist acts in the United States have made it abundantly clear that terrorism has come to American soil, and now threatens the very security of the Nation;

Whereas it is evident from recent revelations that the State Department's current visa operations and procedures are not adequate to provide a modern front line defense to prevent terrorists from entering the United States under visas provided by United States embassies and consular posts around the world;

Whereas many overseas State Department posts are still using outdated and inefficient microfiche systems to maintain visa lookout and watch lists for known or suspected terrorists who may seek United States visas to travel to the United States;

Whereas the lookout list microfiche system is outdated, not easily maintained or updated in a timely fashion, is labor intensive and easily subject to human error, and is totally inadequate and outmoded in this era of modern communications and travel;

Whereas many United States embassy and consular posts are still on the outdated microfiche system in many areas of the world where the threat is great from terrorists and drug dealers or narcotics traffickers who may desire visas to enter the United States;

Whereas the microfiche visa lookout system has already resulted in the unfortunate and mistaken entry of radical Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman into the United States on a United States visa, despite his links to known terrorist activities prior to issuance of the visa;

Whereas the mistaken issuance of the visa to Sheik Rahman in error in Khartoum in 1990, despite the fact he was on the State Department's lookout list on microfiche at this post for possible terrorist links, has created

numerous and serious problems for the United States, including his possible inspiration and encouragement of terrorism following his entry into the United States, both here and in Egypt by his followers;

Whereas several of Sheik Rahman's followers have been arrested in connection with the New York Trade Tower bombing or relating to a terrorist plot to attack the United Nations complex, New York City commuter tunnels, the Secretary General of the United Nations, and political leaders in the United States, and many of those arrested entered the United States with visas issued by the State Department;

Whereas the entry of Sheik Rahman into the United States by the mistaken issuance of a visa by the State Department has even reportedly strained our relations with the Government of Egypt;

Whereas it is also evident that the necessary information sharing within the State Department, and with other United States law enforcement and intelligence agencies on possible terrorists or other criminal elements, is not being conducted on an appropriate basis to make the visa lookout system current and effective enough to prevent possible terrorists from entering the United States with visas;

Whereas the shortcomings and failures in the current visa processing system at the Department of State have been well known by the Department for many years and no major overhaul, improvements, or recommendations to overhaul the system are forthcoming from the Department of State, the Inspector General, or the General Accounting Office for several months;

Whereas a 1991 Department of State Inspector General audit of the visa referral system at the Department found serious shortcomings in the automated visa lookout system (AVOLS), including "Information regarding foreign nationals with serious grounds for visa ineligibility" was not always in the automated visa lookout system even though government agencies had this information available;

Whereas the same 1991 audit also found that "At one post visited it was determined that not all convicted drug traffickers in the Drug Enforcement Agency local data base were in AVOLS";

Whereas the same 1991 audit went on to find that "The absence of this information (law enforcement data) poses a serious problem to the nonimmigrant visa process since it can result in the issuance of visas to dangerous and undesirable individuals";

Whereas the Department of State, on the basis of the 1991 audit, has been on notice of the shortcomings in the visa lookout system for more than 2 years, and apparently little or no progress has been made to improve the system;

Whereas recently the Secretary of State has personally acknowledged the need to modernize the visa system to meet the new threat of terrorism directly targeted at the United States;

Whereas the American people demand and expect the Department of State to maintain an effective and modern system to prevent terrorists from obtaining visas to travel to

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the United States and threaten property, institutions, and lives in the United States;

Whereas the current visa processing system and procedures at the Department of State are totally incapable in meeting the new threat of international terrorism to the United States and threaten the very security and safety of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State, within 60 days after the date of adoption of this resolution, should submit a report to the Congress setting forth an emergency plan to improve visa issuance procedures and equipment and to modernize the visa processing system including—

(1) short-term and immediate plans to modernize high threat United States posts around the globe now currently on outdated microfiche;

(2) plans to improve information sharing within the Department of State itself to keep the visa lookout system current and updated on possible terrorist who might seek visas to travel to the United States;

(3) plans to improve information sharing with other United States agencies to provide timely and efficient exchange of information for inclusion in the visa lookout system to prevent terrorists and other alien criminal elements from gaining access to the United States under visas issued by United States embassies and consular posts overseas;

(4) a date certain when the Department of State will resume checking the criminal record histories of visa applicants with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, prior to issuance of any visa, as was the case prior to 1991; and

(5) long-term plans to make the visa lookout and watch system a modern and effective tool to prevent terrorists, and other criminal elements, from gaining easy access to the United States under visas issued by United States embassies or overseas consular posts.

HARRISON HOUSE NURSING CENTER EARNS PREMIER AWARD

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize the Harrison Nursing Center which recently earned the Ohio Health Care Association's Premier Award. It is the highest award for excellence given to providers of long-term care in Ohio. Harrison House is only the second facility in the State to receive this special recognition.

I extend my congratulations to the management and dedicated staff of Harrison House on their outstanding professional achievement.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK LINK

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a true public servant. Mr. Frank Link is retiring as the city manager of San-

dukus, OH, after serving in that post for the past 21 years. He has gone about his duties with dedication and distinction.

But Mr. Link's record of service goes far beyond his position as city manager. He has been active in community organizations such as the Heart Association, the Jaycees, the Rotary, and the Sandusky Central Catholic Foundation, to name a few.

Too often we focus on the negative aspects of society. That is why I feel it is important to recognize citizens that have made a positive impact on their community. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a true public servant, Mr. Frank Link. He has set a fine example to which all of us in this body can aspire.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF LOUISE EDRINGTON

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to the memory of Mrs. Louise Edrington, a truly beloved woman who dedicated her life here on Earth to the Lord above.

Louise was always there for her family and friends, and took no greater pleasure than in serving the Lord at her church, The Church of God of Prophecy, where she served in several distinguished capacities. Louise was always ready to help the congregation, and dedicated nearly all of her waking hours to the betterment of the church and the entire community.

Those who knew Louise Edrington would be quick to attest to her compassion, kindness, and extraordinary generosity. Louise was always ready to help others before helping herself, and she lived her life with the greatest sense of dignity.

Mr. Speaker, Louise Edrington touched the lives of so many people, and no doubt, her presence made the world a better place for many. I would like to ask my colleagues to rise as we pay our respects to this gracious and dear woman. On behalf of the entire U.S. Congress, I would like to express my most sincere condolences to Louise's beloved husband Henry, her entire family whom she loved dearly, and of course, her cherished friends at the congregation of the Church of God of Prophecy, where Louise's legacy of kindness and virtue will endure forever. May God bless Louise Edrington, who is certainly at peace as she walks with her Lord.

A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS BENJAMIN SHARPE

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding service of Tom Sharpe

who is retiring from the county of San Bernardino following 38 years of dedicated service. He will be recognized at a dinner in his honor at the San Bernardino Elks Lodge on July 23.

Thomas Benjamin Sharpe was born in Covina, CA, and graduated as a straight A student from San Bernardino High School in 1951. Tom graduated from San Bernardino Valley College in 1953 and used a 3-year scholarship to attend Colorado State Mine University. Tom was married to his wife Pat in 1956, had four children between 1958-62, and owned his own drafting business with offices in Palm Springs, Desert Hot Springs, Redlands, and Loma Linda.

Tom began his career with San Bernardino County on August 31, 1955 when he was hired by the County Highway Department. Over the years, he has received numerous promotions: Engineering assistant II, 1958; right-of-way engineering department, 1959; engineering assistant IV in the FAS design division, 1960; engineer, 1962; engineer II, 1964; principal engineering technician, 1965; right-of-way engineer, 1967; and senior right-of-way engineer, 1973.

To say the least, Tom will be missed. His professionalism and innovative, flexible approach to his work is well known and admired by those who have worked by his side.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Tom's many friends in recognizing the many contributions Tom has made in 38 years of service to San Bernardino County. His commitment to, and support of our community has made a tremendous difference in all of our lives. It is fitting that the House of Representatives recognize him for his contributions today.

ENERGY TAX WOULD HURT STATE BUSINESSES AND TAXPAYERS

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, rarely has anything in Washington been subject to so much obfuscation and rhetoric as the Clinton tax plan. Taxes masquerade as spending cuts and paying more in taxes is somehow an American's patriotic duty. In addition, we are supposed to believe that the largest tax increase in history is the only way to achieve real deficit reduction, even as Clinton's own budget calls for over \$200 billion in new Government spending.

In reality the Clinton tax plan is nothing more than a cleverly wrapped version of the old-fashioned tax-and-spend plans of past years. Simply put, if the Clinton tax plan becomes law it will cause inflation, unemployment, and recession.

A recent article in the Milwaukee Sentinel by Mary Jo K. Paque exposes in plain language the horrendous effect that just one portion of President Clinton's tax plan—the energy tax—would have on the American economy. I recommend it as essential reading for all Members of Congress.

ENERGY TAX WOULD HURT STATE BUSINESSES—AND TAXPAYERS

(Reaction from Mary Jo K. Paque, director of government affairs, Metropolitan Milwaukee Association of Commerce)

Earlier this month, President Clinton acknowledged the negative impacts of his proposed Btu tax, and the plan seemed to be dead.

However, with the announcement by his budget director Wednesday that the administration will fight to restore a version of the Btu tax in the House-Senate conference committee, it is clear he does not recognize that an energy tax "compromise," or another business tax increase, would contain the same fatal flaws.

Any new energy tax would only serve to hurt U.S. companies and leave them unable to compete on an international level. If we are to revitalize the economy and create new jobs, spending cuts must be a priority—not a last resort.

The impact of an energy tax on our balance of trade also must be considered. American manufacturers and farmers would be forced to raise prices to cover higher energy costs. Foreign competitors—who wouldn't be subject to the tax—would gain market share, resulting in an even larger trade deficit.

Wisconsin's energy intensive manufacturing companies such as Harnischfeger, Briggs & Stratton and A.O. Smith would be particularly hard-hit, as would those relying on energy intensive raw materials, such as steel and chemicals.

Where the new tax can be passed on to the consumer, the results are equally disastrous. Higher prices mean increasing inflation and government costs, leading to reduced consumption, a depressed GDP and, again, increased unemployment.

Candidate Clinton promised a middle-income tax cut, but his new energy tax would mean a major middle-income tax hike through rising prices on utility bills, gasoline and virtually everything made or transported in the United States.

Energy costs account for 7% of the consumer price index; thus, any increase in cost will have an inflationary impact on items from clothing to furniture to food.

According to estimates by Wisconsin's Division of Energy and Intergovernmental Relations, Wisconsin consumers and businesses would pay an additional \$473.7 million on their energy bills every year.

Former Carter Energy Secretary James Schlesinger estimates a family of four earning \$40,000 a year would pay an average \$470 more a year due to the Clinton energy tax.

In addition, according to the National Association of Manufacturers, the energy tax would reduce employment by 610,000, reduce our GDP by \$73 billion and reduce investments in future productivity.

The Btu tax is especially dangerous because it is a stealth tax. Consumers pay in the form of higher prices, so it's not noticeable—and it's easier to raise.

Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) said about the value added tax, "We can keep incrementally turning up the percentages and you wouldn't even know it." The same holds true for a Btu or other energy tax.

But perhaps the most problematic aspect of the Clinton plan is that it will not accomplish its basic purpose—to reduce the deficit. Since World War II, for every \$1 Congress increased taxes, it spent \$1.59.

This tax plan is not going to reverse that trend.

First, more than half of the revenue from the Clinton energy tax will not go to deficit reduction.

Second, \$36 billion dollars in new spending is only part of the total of more than \$200 billion in new spending contained in the Clinton economic plan. Two-thirds of those taxes will be used for new spending, not to reduce the deficit.

Clinton's bill contains \$6.06 in new taxes for every \$1 in spending cuts—a net tax increase of \$291 billion.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), the Democratic chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, called it "the largest tax increase in the history of public finance in the United States or anywhere else in the world."

Republicans and Democrats alike are urging the president to drop the new energy tax and cut more spending—for the sake of the economy.

Let's hope he'll listen—for the sake of the economy.

CONGRESSMEN PETER DEUTSCH, LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART, ROBERT MENENDEZ, AND CONGRESSWOMAN ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN OFFER TRIBUTE TO CWO STEVEN M. KABICK

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to honor CWO Steven M. Kabick, U.S. Coast Guard, a dedicated seaman and loyal supporter of the causes of the Key West community. Chief Warrant Officer Kabick retires on Friday, July 16, 1993, in Key West, FL, after over 21 years of faithful service to the Coast Guard.

After having attained his enlisted goal of scoring No. 1 on the servicewide exam and appearing on the top of the promotion list for advancement to master chief quartermaster with under 15 years of service, Officer Kabick accepted his commission to warrant officer in 1987, and last served as a security officer in Key West. Officer Kabick wears a permanent Cutterman's Pin for years of sea service aboard a number of Coast Guard vessels, including the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter [USCGC] *Blackthorn*, USCGC *Salvia*, USCGC *Kaw*, and finally as the executive officer aboard the USCGC *Cape York* during the Grenada invasion in 1984. In addition, Officer Kabick has numerous personal and unit awards including the Coast Guard Commendation Medal, two Coast Guard Achievement Medals and four Commandant Letter of Commendation Ribbon bars.

Chief Warrant Officer Kabick leaves the Key West community with his wife Maritia and his two sons, where he will be best remembered for his work with hurricane and disaster preparedness, and for his efforts to ease the painful transition of the large number of Cuban immigrants. Perhaps no part of the Key West populace will miss Officer Kabick more than his numerous friends in the Cuban-American community, to whom he has dedicated a great deal of his life. Officer Kabick was one of the founders of Hogar de Transito Para Los Refugiados Cubanos, an organization founded in the wake of the Hurricane Andrew independ-

ently of the Coast Guard and the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] to establish a halfway house for the many Cuban immigrants that arrived in Key West in August and September of 1992.

Because of Andrew's devastation to the greater Miami area, INS notified the Coast Guard that all Cuban immigrants would be sent to Key West, creating a nearly overwhelming situation for USCG Group Key West. Officer Kabick was able to acquire support from local Key West church groups, World Relief, Inc., and Community Relations Services [CRS] to establish an organization capable of accepting Cuban immigrants from group Key West and later placing them in the south Florida community. With the help of CRS, Officer Kabick was able to furnish the halfway house with used equipment. As a result, a problem that had been discussed without resolution at the Coast Guard and the INS was solved because of Officer Kabick's philanthropy, creativity, and the priceless work of Hogar de Transito Para Los Refugiados Cubanos.

The U.S. Coast Guard, the city of Key West, and the entire Cuban-American community of south Florida will greatly miss the leadership of this devoted and passionate man. We join them in expressing our gratitude and admiration for CWO Kabick's many achievements and contributions, both as an officer and as a tireless advocate of the cares and concerns of south Florida. We wish him luck with all his future endeavors.

TRINITY LOWER EAST SIDE LUTHERAN PARISH BREAKS GROUND ON NEW CHURCH

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievements of the Trinity Lower East Side Lutheran Parish located in my New York City district. On April 25, 1993, 500 members of the community gathered at Avenue B and Ninth Street to celebrate the groundbreaking of a new church and community center for their parish. The celebration included joyful songs and musical selections, as well as a procession of clergy and choirs representing congregations from the entire New York metropolitan area.

The Trinity Lower East Side Lutheran Parish's commitment to the community shines as brightly today as it did 150 years ago when Pastor Theodore Brohm held his first service on June 4, 1843. From its earliest days, the Trinity Parish has been an integral part of the Lower East Side community, one of our Nation's most historic neighborhoods. It has provided a center for the enlightenment and education of generations of children, a refuge for the weary, and a haven for the troubled. Indeed, Pastor Brohm's dedication has carried forth through the years as the Trinity Lower East Side Lutheran Parish continues to serve the community. The parish now offers Sunday School, a daily afterschool program, a summer day camp, a soup kitchen, as well as many

other volunteer programs to help enrich the lives of thousands of New Yorkers.

In 1843, Pastor Brohm was forced to teach school from the basement of his own home. April's groundbreaking marks the latest chapter in the Trinity Lower East Side Parish's century and a half of growth and development. The new church will be equipped to meet the needs of the community and will also serve as a visible witness to the work of the Lutheran Church in the entire New York Metropolitan Synod.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me today in congratulating all those who have dedicated their time and effort to the construction of this new church and community center. This groundbreaking is an example of how much can be achieved when we work together for a greater goal and a symbol of hope for our future. Those who have donated their efforts to this project are to be recognized for their outstanding community involvement.

A TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND W. SPORE

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to Chief Raymond W. Spore of the West Plainfield Fire District, who recently retired after 18 years of dedicated service to the community.

Chief Spore began his career in fire protection in 1974, when he joined the West Plainfield Fire Protection District. After several years of service, Ray was elected vice president of the Volunteers Association in April of 1982. The next September, he was elected captain, specifically as a medical officer. Finally, Ray was appointed chief of the West Plainfield Fire District [WPF] in November of 1987.

During his career in fire service, Chief Spore underwent extensive training in several fields of fire protection including incident command, prevention, hazardous materials, instructor 1 series, aircraft disaster management, and fire sprinkler systems. Furthermore, Ray was one of the first emergency medical technicians in the WPF.

As chief, Ray was the force behind many of the significant accomplishments achieved by the fire district. He promoted training that resulted in all WPF volunteers achieving State certification at the volunteer firefighter I level. Chief Spore also worked with the Yolo County Board of Supervisors to promote a rural residential sprinkler amendment and participated in the Supervisors' Fire Advisory Board. He secured the adoption of the Uniform Fire Code by the WPF and established a prevention division within the WPF. Furthermore, Ray supported the formation of the Yolo County critical incident stress management team.

Ray's accomplishments had early beginnings, prior to his career in fire prevention. After living in Mexico for the first 6 years of his life, Ray and his family moved to California where he attended school. While attending

junior high school, Ray was selected to attend Boys' State in Sacramento. He later attended junior college in El Centro and received his bachelor of science degree in entomology from the University of California, Davis. Ray continued his academic success at the University of California, San Francisco, and earned his doctor of dental surgery in 1964. In 1965, Ray opened his own dental practice.

In addition to his many years of community service, Ray is an active participant in many local organizations. He selflessly gives his time to the junior chamber of commerce, Davis Chamber of Commerce, the Elks Lodge, the Kiwanis, and the Masonic Lodge.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have the opportunity to recognize Ray Spore's outstanding career in the fire protection profession. I ask my colleagues to join me today in wishing Ray a prosperous and fulfilling retirement, and continued success in the years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PARTICIPANTS OF THE ODYSSEY OF THE MIND PROGRAM

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the students who participated in this year's Odyssey of the Mind Program. I would also like to commend the parents, teachers, and other volunteers who donated their time and effort to help these students obtain such a high level of academic achievement.

The 1 million Odyssey of the Mind participants, ranging in age from kindergarten to graduate school, creatively solve complex problems using the teamwork approach.

The Odyssey began with students competing against their fellow schoolmates for the right to represent their institution in later State, regional, or provincial contests. These competitions culminated at the world finals at the University of Maryland in College Park. It included representatives from over 700 teams from over 18 countries in addition to those from the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending each and every one of the students who participated in the Odyssey of the Mind Program. In particular, I would like to laud the accomplishments of those participants from my district in New Hampshire. They are: Kevin Mortimer, Andy La Mora, Chris Breault, John Morgan, Dan Vail, Laura King, Laura Gagliuso, Luke D'Alessandro, Kevin Morrissey, Joey Bartolo, Ankica Pogorzelski, Rachel Karajgi, Christy Liu, Jillian Hack, Carol Snaithe, Mike Golding, Robby Fischer, Katelyn Powers, Joe Slattery, Nick Matthews, Kathy Newcomb, Chris Massie, Neal Pelletier, Wayne Burton, Allison Gumbel, Beth Merchant, Brian Belanger, Anne McCourt, Christopher Bassett, Erin Gumbel, Matt Newcomb, Mark Norris, Matt Crowley, Steve Bull, Thomas Bassett, Kitty McCourt, Pam Williams, Kristin Celentano, Christine Webster, Abby Call, Michael Lynn, Robin

Goulette, Melanie Roberge, Jeremy Scott, Jared McGuire, Jason Alosky, Kara Hubbard, Katie Wright, Mara D'Angelo, Craig Halbmaier, Krystal Aube, Shanna Theriault, Bethany Arsenault, Kevin Griffin, Jeremy Hinton, April Frechette, Jason Carbol, Jan Massie, Judy Newcomb, Tom Mortimer, Richard Gagliuso, Sherrie Vail, Richard Goulette, John Merchant, Vaughn McCourt.

Mr. Speaker, I need not remind my colleagues that America's children are America's future. It is unfortunate that so many times our Nation focuses on the faults of our youth and neglects students, like these, who are participating in truly worthwhile activities. A sound educational system must be at the top of our list of priorities if we are to remain the vanguard of the new world order. I encourage my colleagues to join me in support of educational programs like Odyssey of the Mind, and in congratulating these remarkable young Americans.

TRIBUTE TO REV. DAVID L. RANDOLPH, SR.

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to one of Philadelphia's most beloved clergymen. On Friday, July 9, Rev. David L. Randolph, Sr., will be honored at an appreciation service by the South Philadelphia Cluster of Churches. To commemorate this most special occasion, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the remarkable career of this outstanding individual.

Born the youngest of eight children to the late Rev. Samuel B. Randolph and Rev. Mary Randolph in Oxford, PA, it is clear that Reverend Randolph was born into a family of the utmost piety. Following his successful advancement through the public school system, Reverend Randolph attended Lincoln and Temple Universities where he received his bachelor of arts degree in business administration. Reverend Randolph then expanded upon his initial degree by attending Manna Bible College, Philadelphia College of the Bible, and Southeastern University, where he received his master's of divinity degree.

Mr. Speaker, from 1956 to 1959, Reverend Randolph served his country with the greatest sense of honor and duty as a lance corporal in the U.S. Marine Corps. One year later in 1960, he was ordained as elder and pastor of the First Church, Mount Zion AME Church in Ellendale, DE, where he will long be remembered for erecting their first parsonage. From 1966 to 1971, he served as pastor of the Richard Allen, AME Church in St. Georges, Bermuda.

From 1971 to 1989, Reverend Randolph served as the pastor of Tyree AME Church in Philadelphia, where he undertook extraordinary capital improvements to renovate the sanctuary. Reverend Randolph is also the founder, and organizer of Tyree's Older Adult Center, which has provided a countless number of seniors with an invaluable resource center.

Mr. Speaker, from 1989 to 1993, Reverend Randolph was the pastor of Zion, AME Church in Philadelphia. Presently, he serves as pastor of the Metropolitan AME Church in New York. In addition, Reverend Randolph still serves a congregation in Bermuda, and as chairman of the education committee and chaplain staff at Presbyterian Hospital. Reverend Randolph was elected as a delegate to the General Conference in 1971, and he continues to serve diligently in that capacity.

Mr. Speaker, Rev. David L. Randolph, Sr., has also been a major asset to our community. As a member of PUSH, the NAACP, and the New Direction Rehabilitation Center, just to name a few, Reverend Randolph has constantly dedicated his time and boundless energy to the betterment of our community.

I would like to ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying our greatest tributes to Rev. David L. Randolph, Sr. I would also like to extend our warmest appreciation to Reverend Randolph's beloved wife Nancy, and their son, David, Jr. On behalf of the entire U.S. Congress, I would like to offer my greatest thanks and appreciation to Rev. David L. Randolph, Sr. May God continue to bless and smile on this truly great man.

A TRIBUTE TO BRUCE CHRISTENSEN, PRESIDENT OF MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD ASSOCIATION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on July 16, 1993, the employees of Mare Island Naval Shipyard in Vallejo, CA, will say goodbye to Bruce Christensen as he retires after 35 years of Government service. But judging from his extensive community involvement, I am certain this will not be the last we see of this accomplished man. It gives me great pleasure to offer this special recognition of his contributions to his community and to this country.

Mr. Christensen began his career in Government service at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard in 1957, holding various engineering positions. Through his hard work and dedication, he became the shipyard's head nuclear engineer.

Throughout the years, Bruce Christensen has held many professional positions as well. He is the president of the National Association of Naval Shipyards and a former chairman of the Northern California Naval Civilian Employees Council.

Mr. Christensen's community service boasts a notable record of activities, including president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, president of the California Junior Chamber of International Senators, member of the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce armed services committee, and currently a member of the Mare Island Helmsmen Toastmasters.

I had the honor of working with Bruce as members of the mayor of Vallejo's base closure steering committee in our advocacy of Mare Island Naval Shipyard during the base closure and realignment process. Throughout our fight to keep the shipyard open, Bruce, who was president of the Mare Island Naval Shipyard Association, acted as one of our strongest leaders, a valued counselor, and a stern defender of Mare Island's employees and their families. Bruce helped us deliver before the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission what one Commissioner described as the best presentation he has seen to date.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join his wife Sharon; his children Bruce, Mike, and Cathy; his grandchildren; and his friends in honoring this truly accomplished and dedicated man. Bruce Christensen has earned our deepest respect and admiration for his service to the U.S. Navy and the city of Vallejo.

I ask that my fellow Members of the House of Representatives join me in wishing Bruce Christensen the very best in his retirement. I know we will continue to hear from him and benefit from his future achievements.

JOSEPH A. ZODL WRITES BOOK REGARDING SMALL BUSINESSES

HON. SAM COPPERSMITH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. COPPERSMITH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues a book by a constituent of mine, Joseph A. Zodi, entitled "Export—Import: Everything You and Your Company Need to Know to Compete in World Markets." I recommend this book to you and to your small business constituents.

Mr. Zodi has written a much needed guide for small businesses interested in selling internationally. With the coming of the North American Free Trade Agreement and with the progress I hope to see from the Uruguay round of GATT, many small businesses will want and will need to add export and import. This book will make this transition easier for those businesses.

The globalization of international trade means every business must think about foreign markets. No longer can any business, no matter how small, write off exporting as too complicated or unnecessary. In his book, Mr. Zodi has explained and simplified marketing a product abroad, contacting and contracting with a potential distributor, setting up an order system, and creating a payment plan. With the aid of this easy-to-read, step-by-step approach, small businesses will have the information they must have to compete in the global economy.

VOLUNTARY PRICE INCREASES EXCEED INFLATION REPORTS BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, as part of their grassroots disinformation campaign, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association [PMA] continues to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars on ads which attempt to convince Congress and the public that the drug price problem is under control. But the evidence continues to indicate the contrary.

Last month I noted that the PMA's ads refer to a price index which shows the retail price changes of 20 prescriptions which include dispensing fees and markups. Using this index they claim that drug price inflation for May is approximately equal to the general rate of inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index—Urban [CPI-U]. What they do not show is that drug price inflation in May 1993 was 4.5 percent as compared to the general rate of inflation of 3.2 percent. The index which measures manufacturers' drug price changes is the Producer Price Index [PPI] for pharmaceuticals. The table below compares the year-over-year changes in drug prices, general inflation and the difference between the two.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. BRUCE LENSCH

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding service of my very good friend, Dr. Bruce Lensch of Chino, CA. Bruce will be honored for his many years of service at a dinner in his honor later this year.

Bruce is one of those rare individuals who not only excels in his chosen profession but has given back a great deal to the community. He has provided a great deal of leadership in a number of church, school and service club projects, served as a city councilman, and initiated successful fundraising efforts for local charities through communitywide recreational events. In addition, Bruce founded and led the Chino Civic Authority, the agency responsible for the rebirth of the city's new civic center including the new civic buildings, courthouses, library and senior citizens' center.

Bruce is also very well known for his years of service promoting beneficial health legislation. For several decades, he has served the dental profession as either president or chairman of many local, State, and national organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Bruce's wife Audrey, and his many friends in honoring this outstanding man. His commitment, dedication and many years of service has enriched us all and our community. It is fitting that the House of Representatives recognize him for his contributions today.

CHANGES IN INFLATION AND DRUG PRICES

[In percent]

	General inflation CPI-U	PPI-drug manufacturers price increases	Drug inflation exceeds CPI-U
From May 1992 to May 1993 ...	3.2	4.5	+1.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics calculates subindices of specific therapeutic groups of pharmaceutical products within the Producer Price Index. The table below presents the 1-year price increases in five major therapeutic categories. The table also shows the amount by which these increases exceeded general inflation in May 1993.

CHANGES IN PRICE FOR SPECIFIC THERAPEUTIC CATEGORIES

[In percent]

	Anal- gesics	Antiarthritics	Diabetes therapy	Diuretics	Muscle relaxants
Price up by	5.4	7.0	5.2	6.7	8.5
Exceeds CPI by	2.2	3.8	2.0	3.5	5.3

The straight facts indicate that pharmaceutical companies are continuing to increase their price voluntarily. To provide a fair balance for consumers, insurers, and manufacturers, I have proposed this creation of a Prescription Drug Prices Review Board. This Board would set reasonable limits on drug price increases and establish a mechanism for public review of new, excessive drug prices when necessary. To date, 30 of your colleagues have already cosponsored H.R. 916. I urge you to do the same.

AID EFFORTS IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely pleased to learn that the U.S. Government, through the Agency for International Development [AID], has enlisted the boundless creativity, technology, and capital resources of American agribusiness and agriculture in its foreign assistance response to New Independent States of the former Soviet Union [NIS].

The NIS Task Force of AID has designed and implemented an innovative public-private sector partnership for development that, using both public and private funds and resources, will engage American agribusiness and agriculture as catalysts for development—to help the peoples of the NIS move from communism to democracy and pluralism, from central planning to free and market-based economies. The name of this important public-private sector partnership for development? The Food Systems Restructuring Program.

Before I describe the specifics of the Food Systems Restructuring Program and particularly as they relate to my home State, Washington, let me compliment AID and their NIS Task Force for initiating such a dramatic and historic program, a program every bit as dramatic and historic as the events to which it re-

sponds. AID's NIS Task Force concluded, and rightly so I might add, that if it formed a collaborative partner relationship with American agribusiness, it could leverage the private sector's enormous ability, know-how, and resources to help AID address the truly enormous and daunting development challenges which exist in the NIS.

Mr. Speaker, I observe that the administration has repeatedly stated its support for a public-private sector partnership for development like the Food Systems Restructuring Program. Secretary of State Warren Christopher has said:

In an era in which economic competition is eclipsing ideological rivalry, it is time for diplomacy that seeks to assure access for U.S. businesses to expanding global markets. *** We must organize our foreign policy around the goal of promoting the spread of democracy and markets abroad.

And President Clinton added:

American jobs and prosperity are reason enough for us to be working at mastering the essentials of the global economy, but far more is at stake. For this new fabric of commerce will also shape global prosperity or the lack of it and with it the prospect of people around the world for democracy, freedom, and peace. *** we need to promote the steady expansion of growth in the developing world, not only because it's in our interest but because it will help them as well.

I fully agree with the President. A public-private sector partnership like the Food Systems Restructuring Program by promoting growth in the emerging democracies and economies of the NIS, therefore is in all Americans' interest, and consequently will help them—the peoples of the NIS—and us. The program will strengthen American agriculture and agribusiness, better position them in an increasingly competitive global market, and help them deliver American trade, investment, creativity, and capital to the NIS. And increased American trade and investment in the NIS will create jobs here in America, jobs for Americans. A 1992 Federal Reserve study found that more than the value of the dollar, the level of investment spending worldwide determines the level of U.S. exports (New York Times, 5/10/92). And more U.S. exports mean more jobs for American workers.

The Food Systems Restructuring Program will benefit the peoples of the NIS by transferring American know-how, trade, and investment—assistance which will in turn encourage democracy, economic empowerment, and social and political stability—exactly what the peoples of the NIS have said they want and need. They do not want more useless studies, more delegations, more consultants. They want American trade and investment. They want American private enterprise as joint venture partners.

But perhaps the biggest winner from a public-private sector partnership for development like the Food Systems Restructuring Program are the American people themselves, receiving from their highly leveraged taxpayer dollars more "technical assistance bang for the buck." And everyone indirectly benefits as the public-private sector foreign assistance partnership draws our countries, economies, and peoples closer together—encouraging economic growth and creating jobs and economic opportunity on both sides of the ocean.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to announce with special pride that a Seattle-based agribusiness, TPC Foods, Inc., has received from the Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, one of the three implementors of the Food Systems Restructuring Program, a subgrant to assist in restructuring the Russian Far East food system.

What is the Citizens Network's Food Systems Restructuring Program? To begin, the Citizens Network created the Citizens Network Agribusiness Alliance [CNA] in 1991 to respond to the historic changes taking place in the former Soviet Union and bloc. The CNA is a consortium of over 150 major American agribusinesses, trade associations, farm and commodity organizations, and universities, representing the best agriculture infrastructure in the world.

The CNA's strategy is basically twofold: To directly employ American agribusinesses and enterprises in assisting the peoples of the NIS in the development of sustainable democracies and market-based agriculture economies, and to highlight the U.S. economic stake in expanding markets for American business and workers through the development of trade and investment linkages that benefit the economies of both the United States and the NIS.

AID asked the Citizens Network to engage its CNA agribusiness members' unsurpassed expertise and experience in the NIS through the Food Systems Restructuring Program. In response to an AID competitive request for applications [RFA], the Citizens Network put together a proposal which brought to bare the unparalleled resources and experience of 24 of America's leading international food and agribusiness companies, representing more than 30 years of experience in the former Soviet Union and an aggregate financial investment in the past 5 years alone of almost \$100 million. The Citizens Network proposal generated a pool of potential projects valued at more than \$700 million dollars, almost 75 percent of which would be directly financed by the American agribusinesses and their NIS joint venture partners.

The Citizens Network received a 4-year, \$44.5 million award from AID under the Food Systems Restructuring Program to provide subgrants to American agribusinesses and their NIS joint venture partners to help create efficient and effective food systems in the NIS. The CNA Food Systems Restructuring Program will have lasting impact on the economies and societies of the NIS by providing technical assistance and American know-how to break the bottlenecks in the food chain, and by increasing trade and investment in the NIS. The program addresses the areas of greatest need in the NIS: the post-harvest food system; that is, storage and handling, processing, distribution, communications, wholesale and retail marketing, banking and credit, and policy reform.

Back to my home State. TPC Foods and its Giant joint venture partners, will work to build a comprehensive and integrated market-driven, privately owned food system in the Primorski Krai. The project will fundamentally change the food industry in Russia by operating the first realistic model of a food system which, based on private ownership and American practices, is designed specifically for the

realities of Russia and to serve Russian consumers. For every \$1 of public funds, TPC Foods and its Russian partners will contribute almost \$4. TPC Foods has extensive experience in Russia, having worked in the Russian Far East for more than 2 years.

TPC Foods has a hard job ahead of it. The situation in the Russian Far East appears bleak. For want of an alternative to state subsidies several enterprises are going bankrupt and giving up on privatization entirely. In the short-term, the Giant joint venture will make the situation less bleak by hiring many Russians over the next several months and organizing a massive training effort through Giant University. The implementation of the TPC Foods project will provide substantial momentum toward privatization throughout the region's food system and will create a series of opportunities upon which regional government reform can capitalize.

The single most critical problem facing the NIS as it strives to adopt a democratic political system in a stable economy based on free market principles, is ensuring a steady supply of quality food to its people. The TPC Foods project will work to show the Russians positive and real examples of how a market economy improves peoples' lives—sorely needed to ensure the continuation of the political and economic reform process. It is therefore exceptionally critical that a functioning model of a comprehensive food system model be created to demonstrate visible results as soon as possible.

As a public-private sector partnership between AID and American agriculture and agribusiness, the CNAA Food Systems Restructuring Program, as exemplified by the TPC Foods project, represents an unprecedented effort to spark the creative involvement of the American private business sector in support of sustainable international development activities in the NIS. And Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by reiterating that based on all the evidence, based on good old American common sense, based on the axiom: always get the right person to do the job—I believe that a public-private sector partnership for development like the CNAA Food Systems Restructuring Program is indeed the brightest future of America's foreign assistance beyond the borders of the NIS, beyond the 20th century.

CONGRESS PAYS TRIBUTE TO PAUL J. PROPER, SR., FORMER SHERIFF OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, NY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I'd like all of you to join me today in honoring a special man.

First, I should ask what we can do for a man after he's had a building named after him, because that's what has happened to Paul J. Proper, Sr., former sheriff of Columbia County, NY.

In a recent ceremony, the Public Safety Building in Greenport was renamed in honor

of Mr. Proper, who spent 26 years in law enforcement and was elected to four terms as sheriff.

During his 13 years as sheriff, Mr. Proper sold the board of supervisors on a much-needed new jail and public safety building. He was also responsible for many organizational changes, such as bringing in competitive civil service exams and upgrading the department's in-service training program. His peers thought enough of him to make him president of the New York State Sheriff's Association.

Mr. Proper worked under two sheriffs, Dewey Lawrence and Frank Appleton, before getting the top slot himself. His successor, James Bertram, worked under Mr. Proper for 13 years. Sheriff Bertram is quick to credit his predecessor for turning over to him a well-organized department.

The Public Safety Building, completed in 1988, represents an increase to 120 jail cells from the old facility's 56 cells, and brought all departmental functions under one roof.

Columbia County previously had to farm out some of its prisoners to other counties. Now, the Columbia County actually generates revenues housing prisoners from other counties.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, if you know Paul Proper, and if you know his record and the impact he's had on local law enforcement, you would know that naming the Public Safety Building for him was the right thing to do. The building will serve as a fitting monument for one of the finest public servants I've ever met.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I would ask all Members to join me in adding our own tribute to Paul J. Proper, Sr., an outstanding figure in law enforcement, a great American, and a good friend.

HONORING JAMES LARocca

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my constituents on Long Island in honoring James L. Larocca, a most unique and effective individual who is retiring as president of the Long Island Association.

James Larocca has created over these many years a record of service that has expanded and enhanced the Long Island communities and its many residents. Early on in his law career, Mr. Larocca began an involvement with public service that grew into a model for effective leadership. He served as counsel to the vice-chairman of the National Commission on Water Quality, as well as counsel to New York's Gov. Hugh Carey in Washington, DC. Serving as New York State's first commissioner of energy, he chaired the State's Energy and Development Authority. Recognizing his distinct ability as a leader and innovator, Gov. Mario Cuomo, in 1983, appointed Mr. Larocca commissioner of transportation, where he spearheaded the \$1.25 billion Rebuild New York Program.

It was not long before the people of Long Island realized the tremendous capabilities possessed by Mr. Larocca, and he agreed to assume the presidency of the Long Island Asso-

ciation, the region's largest business and civic organization.

Jim Larocca's activities serve as a model for productive leadership and dedication to public improvement. He co-chairs the New Long Island Partnership Inc. and is vice chairman of the Long Island Housing Partnership Inc. He is a member of the council of the State University at Stony Brook and a member of the Board of Visitors the Marine Science Research Center. In addition, he also serves as a member of the Governor's School-Business Alliance Task Force and the Long Island Business Development Council, as well as the Governor's Citizen Advisory Council on Bias.

In recognition of his many accomplishments and contributions, Mr. Larocca has received the American Society for Public Administration's Charles Evans Hughes award and the prestigious George M. Estabrook award from Hofstra University.

Mr. Speaker, as James Larocca moves on to enhance the field of law, I ask all the Members of the House of Representatives to join with me in paying homage to this truly exceptional citizen.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICK B. GILLESPIE

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to a man who has constantly dedicated his time and boundless energy to the cause of helping others. As the Philadelphia chapter of Unico National prepares to present their prestigious "Salute to Labor" Gold Medal Award to Mr. Patrick B. Gillespie, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the remarkable achievements of this outstanding individual.

As a 27-year veteran of Operating Engineers Local No. 542, Pat is now in his 11th year of service as the Philadelphia Building and Construction Trades Council's business manager. In this demanding capacity, Pat is charged with the responsibility of being the voice for approximately 130 business agents in the building and construction trades.

That position alone could certainly occupy the time and energy of an average person, but Mr. Speaker, Pat Gillespie is no average person. In addition to his work as business manager, Pat finds time to serve as vice-president of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Council, co-chairman of Built Rite, an executive committee member of Independence Blue Cross, and the Philadelphia Industrial Development Comm. just to name a few.

Pat Gillespie's service to his country and the great city of Philadelphia is unparalleled. As a former State representative, Pat was well respected for his outstanding legislative abilities, and his reputation for fighting for his constituents in Harrisburg. Pat has also been a member of the Greater Philadelphia First Corp., the Philadelphia Bar Association Foundation, and the Philadelphia Criminal Justice Comm.

Mr. Speaker, Pat Gillespie is also deeply involved in several charitable endeavors. The

Variety Club, Deborah Hospital, and the United Cerebral Palsy Association have all benefited from Pat Gillespie's giant and gracious heart. Pat has also been recognized for his renowned leadership abilities, receiving the Torch of Liberty Award from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the 1991 Outstanding Labor Leader Award from Laborers Local 322 Friends of Labor.

Mr. Speaker, having had the good fortune to know Pat Gillespie for a great many years, I can personally attest to his outstanding leadership abilities, and his warm and giving personality. He is a friend whom you can always count on, and a confidant whom you can always trust. I would like to ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying our greatest tributes to Mr. Patrick B. Gillespie. On behalf of the entire U.S. Congress, I would like to thank you Pat, for all of your unfailing years of dedicated service to the city of Philadelphia, and the United States of America.

COST OF GOVERNMENT DAY

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the celebration of Cost of Government Day. It's hard to believe, but Americans must work until today, more than half of the year, to pay the combined costs of taxes, government spending, and regulation. Starting tomorrow, Americans can begin to work for themselves. The regulatory system imposed by the Federal Government is far too heavy-handed. A recent report states that total regulation costs for the average American family will run over \$8,000 a year. These hidden taxes are on everything from groceries to a haircut. The redtape burden is then compounded by the State and Federal taxes that they must pay.

Too often, it seems like those inside the beltway forget that American businesses—especially small business—create the jobs and products that drive our economy. And too often, the most well-intentioned regulations do nothing but create an expanding web of forms and paperwork.

It is time that we stop running Illinois business from Washington. It is time that we ease their burden so that they can, in turn, create jobs and get our economy growing again.

WHIRLPOOL AND ITS WORKERS ARE CONGRATULATED

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Whirlpool Corp. for winning the \$30 million competition to develop a CFC-free super-efficient refrigerator. This competitive bid process was sponsored by the Super Efficient Refrigeration Program, Inc. [SERP], energy-efficient, ozone-friendly refrigerators.

Whirlpool won the environmental contest over 13 other companies that submitted bids. Whirlpool employees in my district in LaVergne, TN, as well as workers at Whirlpool plants in Benton Harbor, MI, Evansville, IN, and Fort Smith, AR, led the companywide effort which has resulted in development of a 22-cubic-foot, side-by-side refrigerator-freezer that not only exceeds the 1993 Federal energy efficiency requirements by 25 to 50 percent but also contains no ozone-damaging CFC's.

SERP is a nonprofit corporation comprised of 24 utilities, in collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Electric Power Research Institute, and the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy.

I applaud this type of market initiative that brings together government and business in cooperation rather than as adversaries. In the end, these kinds of partnerships can be a model for joint efforts to produce new industrial techniques and manufacturing processes that will maintain our Nation's role as the world's economic and technological leader.

The consumer is also the winner, since domestic electric bills will decrease while the refrigerator will provide all the latest design features, styles and conveniences at a cost comparable to current like-sized refrigerators.

I congratulate Whirlpool Corp. for its global leadership and most of all, I congratulate the workers who have once again shown that American ingenuity is the best in the world.

IN MEMORY OF PATRICK LIPPETT

HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in sadness to share with my colleagues the death of a friend, not only of mine but of young people throughout this Nation. Patrick Lippert, the executive director of Rock the Vote, passed away yesterday. A young man, he was, nonetheless, a singularly powerful and effective force of change.

Under this tireless and remarkable leadership, Rock the Vote—a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization dedicated to encouraging young people to register and vote—metamorphosed into a singularly successful operation, giving young people a vote and a stake in their futures. The recent signing into law of the motor-voter bill was but one of Patrick's accomplishments. More generally, by soliciting the help of America's most popular young stars of film and music, Patrick made it cool for young people to register to vote and to take seriously the challenges facing this Nation.

This success was a direct result of Patrick's idealism, his passion, and his irresistible personality. Patrick had an energy and a charm that won him friends too numerous to count and a manner that made each of his friends feel that they were special and important. Of course, among Patrick's friends are some of the most well-known and successful people in the entertainment world. But, star status in itself did not matter to Patrick. What mattered

to Patrick was that they get involved in making this country a better place.

In fact, Patrick was personally responsible for taking many a young actor or actress by the hand and leading them into dedicated work on the environment or voter registration. But, when Patrick touched them, they were committed for life. They, in turn, would then work to get other young people involved.

Many of us in this body have participated in the Congressional High School Art Exhibition opening and have seen the excitement and sheer joy of winning art students in our districts who have had the opportunity to meet and have their pictures taken with Tom Cruise, Sarah Jessica Parker or Meg Ryan. What many of my colleagues do not know is that Patrick made this possible, to the extent that young actors would virtually compete to join these students in Washington—often flying across the country to do so.

Quite simply, Patrick had a magical quality, one that he put to use to empower young people, to make sure that they always knew that their lives and their voices counted.

Patrick's death is a loss, and I extend my deepest and most heartfelt condolences to his entire family. But, Patrick's legacy lives on, in the hand of that young man or woman—one of millions—who reaches out to cast his vote and says to himself or herself, "I make a difference."

SPENDING CUTS HAVE A WAY OF BEING FORGOTTEN

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of all my colleagues the following article by Ronald Reagan, which appeared in the Wall Street Journal on July 8, 1993. Former President Reagan has, in this article, once again reminded all of us why he was twice elected President, and why the Reagan era was a time of jobs, prosperity, and hope.

President Reagan reminds us of two big truths, one economic, one political. The economic truth is that we can't have jobs and economic growth unless we give investors the incentive to invest, and that incentive is lower marginal and capital gains tax rates. The big political truth, which some Democrats seem intent on relearning the hard way, is not to believe in congressional assurances of spending cuts in future budgets.

As Ronald Reagan says, at his age he lives by three rules: "Don't buy green fruit. Don't sign up for long-term magazine subscriptions. And don't believe in 'future spending cuts'."

The article follows:

HURRY UP AND WAIT

(By Ronald Reagan)

Anyone who's ever been in the military has heard the expression, "Hurry up and wait."

Although it won't admit it, the Clinton administration is telling the American people the same thing. Through its new tax-and-spend plans, it wants to "hurry up" with the tax increases—the largest in the 217-year history of this country. But as for the "spending cuts" that are supposed to offset the

taxes and reduce the deficit—well, we'll just have to wait . . . and wait . . . and wait. Much of the so-called deficit reduction through spending cuts isn't scheduled to take place until four or five years from now.

Take it from one who dealt with a Democrat-controlled Congress: Despite the "assurances," "promises," "pledges" and "commitments" you are given, the spending cuts have a way of being forgotten or quietly lobbied out of future budgets. But the tax increases are as certain to come as, well, death and taxes.

In 1982, Congress wanted to raise taxes. It promised it would cut federal spending by \$3 for every \$1 in new taxes. Being a new kid in town, I agreed to this. Unfortunately, although the taxes went into effect, Congress never cut spending by even a penny.

In the latest round, several key Democratic senators made it clear that the budget President Clinton lobbied through the House was too heavy on taxes and too light on spending cuts. They wanted to get closer to what the administration had first proposed but later reversed. That is, \$3 of spending cuts for every \$1 of new taxes. Sound familiar?

PROMISING START

The senators were off to a promising start when they decided to rid the budget package of the so-called BTU tax. This was to be a broad-based tax on all energy. It was the stealth bomber of taxes for, once passed, its rates could be gradually increased without the average taxpayer noticeably feeling the pinch. In the House, several industries and groups managed to exempt themselves from the tax, effectively turning it into a Swiss cheese tax—full of holes. The Senate Finance Committee was wise to knock it out entirely. They then stirred into the budget several new ingredients to take its place, but they forgot an essential one: economic growth.

Economic growth is created by people who produce things. The more that's produced to meet increasing demand, the more new jobs and services are created in turn. Other than short-term make-work projects, the government does not create jobs; the private sector does. How? By investing in new plants and equipment, and by researching and developing new products. And how does the private sector do all that? By having enough corporate profits to reinvest and enough incentives to make such expenditures desirable. What will they get from the Democratic Senate's budget bill? The opposite incentives: inhibitors to growth.

The main inhibitors are a capital-gains tax increase and higher income-tax rates on some of our most productive citizens. For example, the bill would raise the capital-gains rate of 30.8% from 28%. Who pays capital-gains taxes? Proponents of high rates paint a picture of wealthy coupon-clippers who have not been paying their "fair share." The real picture is very different. An important source of capital gains are investors who provide venture capital to promising high-tech start-up companies. This higher tax will discourage them from making such investments. Rather than turn over their funds by taking their gains and moving on to new investments, they will tend to hold on, waiting for an improved tax climate down the road. No new jobs there.

If anything, cuts in the capital-gains tax rate are in order. The last time this occurred, with passage of the Steiger Amendment in 1978, there was a very large increase the next year in the amount of venture capital available to new businesses. Alas, some

politicians, now as then, lack the courage and the realism to explain back home that it is necessary to let someone make a profit in order to create the pool of investment money that makes jobs.

What the White House has been camouflaging with its class warfare rhetoric is that a substantial portion (about 40 percent) of the nation's small businesses are taxed under the so-called "Subchapter S" provision of the tax code, by which corporate profits are paid at the individual rates of the owners. The income-tax increase will hit hard at these businesses, historically our greatest source of job creation.

As it is, not only capital-gains and individual income-tax rates will go up, but the corporate income tax will go up as well under the Clinton-Senate budget. And Social Security recipients who earn more than \$32,000 a year will have 85 percent of their long-ago-paid for benefits taxed. This is a disincentive for healthy, productive older people who want to work.

Basic economic behavior is not very complicated. If you give people incentives to invest, they'll do it. If you put obstacles in their way, they will either work around the obstacles or sit tight until these are removed.

Simply put, the Clinton administration seems to favor more government as the answer to stimulating the economy and reducing the deficit. To them, I ask this question: Apart from the defense and security of our country, how many cases can you name where the government has run a program or provided a service with greater efficiency than the private sector?

With regard to raising revenues, we've seen time and time again that increased taxes only result in decreased government revenues. Working people eventually reach a point when it just doesn't make economic sense to work a little harder or invest a little more of their money if the resulting income is only to be lost to higher taxes.

After witnessing the failed policies of its Democratic predecessors, I thought the Clinton administration would come up with something new. But, as the film "Jurassic Park" has shown us, some people are willing to go to great lengths to resurrect dinosaurs.

In the early 1980s we set out to create conditions that would expand the U.S. economy. We passed tax cuts across the board for every taxpayer. We eliminated income taxes altogether for lower-income citizens. All of this triggered a 92-month economic expansion, the longest peacetime boom in the nation's history. During that expansion some 19 million jobs and tens of thousands of new businesses were created. And the expanding economy increased federal revenues.

MISSING INCENTIVES

The other half of the successful growth mix of the 1980s—incentives—is virtually missing in the new budget. Indeed, the increased capital-gains, incomes and corporate taxes may result in job shrinkage and reduced investment in R&D and new companies. Both the original Clinton budget and the Senate Democrats' substitute seem to be based on the old lower-the-bridge theory. That obstructs economic flow. What we need to do instead is raise the river.

I urge the budget makers to take another, more realistic, look at the budgeting process. Each year's budget should stand or fall on its own. If there are to be tax increases, let's see the spending cuts the same year, not at some point down the road. Not only will such an approach add more honesty to the system, but it may also actually accomplish the goal of deficit reduction.

I hate to be impatient, but I've been around long enough to have doubts about spending cuts that won't be seen for five years, if ever. In fact, at my age, I live by three rules: Don't buy green fruit. Don't sign up for long-term magazine subscriptions. And don't believe in "future spending cuts."

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM D. FORD
HONORS IVA L. MECKS

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, this year we have placed a special emphasis on the importance of family. I rise today in recognition of Iva L. Mecks, one of my constituents, who has dedicated herself to serving the children and families of Wayne County, MI. This summer Iva is retiring after 25 years of devoted service from Out Wayne County Head Start.

Iva Mecks began her affiliation with Head Start in the summer of 1968 when she volunteered as a classroom assistant teaching creative dramatics for Westwood Head Start. That fall Westwood Head Start employed her as their parent coordinator. She spent the next 2 years there and in 1970 she joined the Out Wayne County Head Start staff as the grantee parent involvement coordinator. In this capacity she organized the first Head Start Policy Council. She continues to work closely with the policy council in her position today as grantee administrative assistant.

Iva Mecks has also been active in Head Start on the State level. As one of its original members, she has served as an officer for the Michigan Head Start Association. Mrs. Mecks was recognized for her exceptional contributions to Head Start at a Project Head Start 15th anniversary celebration at the White House.

She devotes her spare time to her husband, six children, five grandchildren, and even one great-grandchild. She also sews wedding gowns, bridesmaids' dresses, and Easter suits and enjoys baking and decorating cakes for all occasions, especially wedding cakes. She is an active member of the Second Grace United Methodist Church. Iva sings in the Wesleyan Choir and performs biblical dances. Upon her retirement on August 31, 1993, she plans to open an art and drama school for children.

Iva Mecks exemplifies the meaning of dedication and family. She has touched a countless number of lives in her 25 years of service. She is always discovering new ways to celebrate and encourage family and is a continuing inspiration to us all.

INTRODUCTION OF LAND TRANSFER LEGISLATION

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, Representative HERGER and I are introducing today legislation

which will facilitate a land transfer in northern California. This land transfer will allow the Bureau of Land Management [BLM] to add a critical piece of property to the Gene Chappie/Shasta OHV Area.

The intent of this legislation is to allow a parcel of land which was acquired by the Forest Service to be exchanged by BLM in order to achieve the land exchange. The Forest Service land is an isolated tract which was acquired for the Delta Point Lookout on April 20, 1936, under the Emergency Civil Works Act of March 31, 1933. The lookout is no longer needed, and was removed from the parcel, returning the land to its former unimproved status.

The Forest Service parcel is entirely surrounded by private lands, which are owned by the Cibula family of northern California. Consequently, the Cibulas have long been interested in acquiring this parcel. By the same token, the Cibula family owns the parcel of land sought by BLM for purposes of expanding the Gene Chappie/Shasta OHV Area. The Cibulas will consider giving up their parcel only if they can obtain the Forest Service parcel their property surrounds. They will not accept a cash transaction, nor will they accept other offered lands. Therefore, the only apparent way for BLM to acquire the parcel for the OHV area is to be able to offer the Cibulas the land acquired by the Forest Service.

Although the Forest Service is fully willing and cooperative in the effort, under existing legal authorities the Forest Service is authorized to dispose of the acquired parcel only in return for lands which become part of the National Forest System. Since the Cibula parcel is needed for a BLM public domain project, there is no apparent way to achieve the shared goals of the Forest Service, BLM, and the Cibulas under existing law.

The legislation Representative HERGER and I are introducing today will allow the Cibulas to work with the two Federal agencies in order to work out the mutually agreeable transaction: the Cibulas will receive the Forest Service parcel in exchange for their family parcel, which will be received by BLM.

His legislation does not require the exchange to take place; it merely allows the parties to proceed should terms agreeable to BLM, the Forest Service, and the Cibulas be established. Our legislation also recognizes all the Federal legal requirements for land exchanges.

Mr. Speaker, our legislation should not be controversial; it merely serves as a mechanism in order to allow BLM, the Forest Service, and a private citizen to exchange properties to the advantage of all concerned, including the Federal Government. It is our hope that this legislation receives an early hearing and is soon considered by the House.

LACK OF FUNDING FOR NED—A SETBACK FOR DEMOCRACY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the cause of democracy recently suffered a setback with a

vote of the House of Representatives to eliminate funding for the National Endowment for Democracy. As I argued at the time, NED is a cost effective addition to the U.S. Government's support for democratic institution building around the world. As an independent organization, NED is able to reach areas to which our Government may not have access. The kind of people-to-people programs sponsored by NED are aimed at developing indigenous expertise to support democratic institutions. This foundation provides the stability necessary to sustain the major economic, social, and political reforms being undertaken in several countries.

There are many others who recognize the significant service that NED provides on behalf of our national democratic values.

The New York Times column of July 13, 1993, by A.M. Rosenthal articulating the value of funding the National Endowment for Democracy follows:

CAN IT BE HAPPENING?

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

Iraqis fighting Saddam Hussein say one American organization in particular helps keep alive their hopes that democracy has a chance in their country. China's dissidents, at home or in exile, know and bless its name—the National Endowment for Democracy.

So do veterans of Polish Solidarity and the Czech freedom movement. They are emotional in their thanks for past aid and passionate in their hope that other freedom fighters facing their own make-or-break years will get the help they did.

What they got was a little money and a lot of political comradeship. The money went for things like presses, books and pamphlets to spread about in lands parched for information and free thought, new political groups for labor and women, observers to watch out for election fraud—basic sustenance. The comradeship came in visits to America, to talk with working people and intellectuals like them, and in the knowledge that they would be remembered not just at time of crisis, but all the time.

From its beginning in 1983 the N.E.D. had the support of the President in office—Reagan, Bush, Clinton. Both major political parties are strong for it, as are the A.F.L.-C.I.O. and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The Clinton Administration even asked for an increase in its budget—from about \$30 million to \$50 million. The Administration, and the leaders of both parties, figured that in tight times the N.E.D. was one of the best political and ethical bargains in the budget.

So in response to the achievements of the organization, the sweeping political bipartisanship, the backing of labor and business, the gratitude and hope of freedom fighters past and present, the House of Representatives voted to wipe out the whole thing.

When I heard that I thought there must be some mistake—not the N.E.D., for Heaven's sake. But there it is in the Congressional Record for June 22—all N.E.D. money eliminated by a vote of 243 to 181 on a motion by Representative Paul E. Kanjorski, Democrat of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kanjorski got right to the heart of it. What else could it mean but conspiracy, an "unholy alliance," when so many important groups, Democratic and Republican, labor and management, support the same organization?

The statesman-sleuth figured it out. Instead of having to go through the Federal

bureaucracy, the N.E.D. is allowed by law to distribute its money through allied American foundations and directly to foreign democrats—openly, audited by the U.S. Government all along the line. Ah, cries Mr. Kanjorski, the political, business and labor big shots love the N.E.D. because they help decide how the money is spent.

Anyway, he wants to know, who needs it with the Berlin wall fallen? Mr. Kanjorski wanted to kill the N.E.D. before the wall even cracked but I can't find that in his speech.

The story has meaning, and danger, beyond even the fate of the N.E.D. Mr. Kanjorski won with the help of first-term members—the majority of freshmen Democrats and Republicans.

What were they saying? That democracy is none of our business? That democracy now has a free ride? That the U.S. was interested only in defeating Communism and did not and does not give one damn what follows after—Fascism, militarism, chaos, democracy, makes no difference to us? Can they be that cynical, those who voted for the execution of N.E.D.? Or was it that they really did not know exactly what the N.E.D. was, or who those foreigners were: today's Walesas and Havel's?

In the Senate the N.E.D. will have a chance to get its budget restored. If that fails, the loss will be to America and to millions of people who still believe we care for their freedom, at least enough to maintain one of the smallest publicly funded organizations in Washington.

Letters are coming in from the endangered species of democrats—from Burmese suffering under a military junta, from Kurds, from the Caribbean and Africa, from an Iraqi writer, from Serbian democrats, from the former President of Lithuania, from Chinese in exile. All say what the N.E.D. means to people like them, and plead it be saved.

This is my own letter, to my Senators. Please write or phone yours now. Otherwise, we are Kanjorskis.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS FOR ROMANIA

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, Romania is in the midst of great reform. Democracy has taken root in this formerly communist country and continues to flourish. Romania's progress in economic, social and foreign policy has been admirable. It is time that we acknowledge Romania's progress. It time to consider most favored trade status for Romania.

Romania's political system continues its transition towards democracy. The recent election provide that opposition politics are alive and well in Romania. Over 18 political parties—including one which represented the political interests of Romania's Hungarian minority—united under the banner of the Democratic Convention during the recent elections. According to staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who visited Romania in the fall of 1992, those elections were free and fair. Additionally, human rights have been bolstered in Romania with the Jewish and Hungarian minorities being allowed greater freedom. The most troubling problems to many in

the West is the plight of the thousands of orphans as a result of past government policy. The Romanian Government has pursued a remedy to this situation and recently passed a law which should ease the restriction on foreigners try to adopt Romanian orphans.

Economically, Romania has moved decidedly toward freer market. The government has embarked on land reform and economic privatization of state assets. Romanian investment laws have been amended to allow for greater foreign investment and to encourage joint ventures. The Romanian Government has also made inroads toward diminishing, and in some instances, eliminating state subsidies. These reforms, however, have had negative consequences for the quality of life of the Romanian people. It is in our interest and the interests of Romania that we renew our ties to this emerging democracy.

The vast majority of U.S. trading partners enjoy MFN status, including most new democracies of Eastern Europe. Extending MFN would send a signal to Romania indicating United States support for Romania's economic, political, and cultural reforms. Romania holds the promise of becoming a thriving economy in this rapidly developing corner of the globe. Prior to 1987 United States trade with Romania was robust and United States businesses will be the beneficiary of a newly developing Romanian economy. Romania is in the midst of transition and the United States' interests can be served through extending most favored trade status to Romania.

CARLISLE TOWNSHIP FIRE DEPARTMENT CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of the Carlisle Township Fire Department, on the occasion of their 50th anniversary.

Thanks to the great foresight of trustees Walter Hadaway, Carl Diedrick Sr., H.H. Druesendahl; and clerk, George Robson, the Carlisle Township Fire Department was founded in March 1942. Seeing that the city of Elyria could no longer supply adequate fire protection for the township, the late Harold Bruce was appointed by the trustees to head the effort to form a township fire department.

Chief Bruce began to train men at the old West Carlisle Schoolhouse. Soon, however, it became apparent that this building would not accommodate the needs of the department. It was necessary to add an additional wing onto the building in order to house the two firetrucks. Carlisle Township was the first township in Lorain County to have its own full-time, 24-hour fire department. Dedicated volunteer firemen took turns manning the station at night and on weekends.

The department's first recorded fire call was on July 17, 1943, just 17 days after being organized. A barn was struck by lightning on the B.J. Squires farm at the corner of routes 301 and 10. Even with the fire breaking out when

most of the firemen were already home for the evening, the department was able to save the barn which was situated just 20 feet away from a larger cattle barn. The newly organized fire department had passed its first test. They have proven their worth many times since that first call 50 years ago.

As of June 1, 1993, the Carlisle Township Fire Department has responded to 4,885 calls. These calls have been answered under the leadership of only two fire chiefs, the late Harold E. Bruce, Sr., and the present chief, Raymond R. Hildebrandt.

Through the hard work and dedication of many people, Carlisle Township now has four full-time firemen and 30 volunteers. These individuals, as well as all past members of the department, should be commended for their efforts; they have contributed much, and have helped the lives of many. Please join me in saluting those who have served the Carlisle Township Fire Department.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen from my district, Mr. Donald Simms, as he celebrates over 50 years of service to the Carlisle Fire Department.

Appointed as a volunteer firefighter on June 21, 1943, Mr. Simms became one of the charter members when the Carlisle Fire Department was organized on July 1, 1943.

Mr. Simms was promoted to lieutenant in 1949, and was elevated to the position of captain in 1958. He is the only original charter member who is still active in the department today. On January 1, 1971, Mr. Simms was promoted to assistant chief, the position he still holds today.

Throughout his 50 years of service, Mr. Simms has been involved in every major project attempted by the department. Appointed as a training officer for Carlisle Fire Department, Mr. Simms has played a part in the training of every firefighter currently in the department. In addition Mr. Simms served as an instructor in firefighting techniques for the North Central Fireman's Association.

Having 50 years of firefighting skills and experience, Mr. Simms has been involved in many worthwhile programs. It was Mr. Simms' insight in fire safety which led to the procurement of a fire safety house for the North Central Fireman's Association. This house is used to teach schoolchildren the correct behavior in case of a fire in the home.

Mr. Simms is an invaluable asset to the Carlisle Fire Department. His contributions have been great, and his commitment exemplary. It is an honor to have someone of his caliber living in my district. Please join me in saluting Mr. Simms for his many accomplishments.

LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL ACT OF 1993

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, there is an enormous need in this Nation for available and suitable organ donors. Currently, there are

more than 26,400 individuals waiting for organ transplants in the United States and thousands more awaiting tissue transplantation. A new name is added to the national patient waiting list approximately every 20 minutes. Last year alone, more than 2,500 adults and children died while awaiting a transplantation.

On February 18, I introduced H.R. 1012, the Gift of Life Congressional Medal Act of 1993 to increase awareness of the donor shortage and to effectively encourage such donation. The "Gift of Life" medal would be awarded to individual donors or their families in recognition of the courage it took to provide a stranger with the most precious gift imaginable—life.

I urge my colleagues to help generate additional donors and honor those who have donated by cosponsoring H.R. 1012, the Gift of Life Congressional Medal Act. I would also like to share with my colleagues a letter I received from the son of an organ transplant recipient. I believe his letter does a fantastic job of explaining why the "Gift of Life" medal is needed and worthy of your support.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN STARK: Thank you for your efforts on behalf of transplant donors. I feel the gift of life medals to honor donor families would be a wonderful tribute to the memory of their loved one and the strength of the family.

In April of 1991, my mother received a liver transplant at the University of Wisconsin. The liver was the most precious gift imaginable. Mom is doing great, and dotes on her first grandchild, born in October of 1992. The transplant gave her the opportunity to see and love that child. At the time of her surgery, there were seven people in the hospital that received organs from one donor . . . kidneys, liver, corneas, pancreas and more! It was a miracle, but probably a tough decision for the donor's family. I wish there were a way to thank them.

The Gift of Life medals would be a terrific way to express the gratitude of the recipients families. It's funny how you don't really think about organ donation until it happens to someone you love. The medals would be proof that heroes don't always have to save children from burning buildings or foil a bank robbery. A hero is also the one who gave a precious gift . . . or the family who made the decision to help others. Again, thank you, Congressman Stark, and best of luck in your efforts to make the Gift of Life medals legislation a reality.

JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak for those employees whose rights have not yet been addressed. I am speaking of a group of hardworking Food Lion supermarket employees. Our Government has failed to protect them from an abusive employer, and our Government has been unresponsive in bringing the violator to justice.

As Chairman of the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Employment and Housing during the last several Congresses, I conducted an extensive investigation of Food

Lion which uncovered widespread and blatant violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act. At these hearings we heard testimony by employees who worked as many as 30 hours of overtime a week without pay. The Department of Labor conceded it had had significant problems in enforcing the Fair Labor Standards Act and revealed that it had found substantial overtime and child labor violations at Food Lion. The Department of Labor's investigation of Food Lion found over 1,400 child labor violations which was the largest number for which a single employer has been cited.

Eight months ago, Food Lion agreed to waive the statute of limitations for all wage and hour law violations involved in the Food Lion investigation. This was intended to allow the Department of Labor and Food Lion to reach an acceptable settlement while preserving the potential value of employees' claims against Food Lion. On May 6 of this year, the Department of Labor extended the waiver for another 3 months. Because of this second extension, thousands of current and former Food Lion workers are no closer to receiving the wages legally owed them.

Labor Department officials assured Congress that they were preparing to take action. And yet, to date we have seen only bureaucratic delays. I want to emphasize, however, that my concern is not directed at the new Secretary of Labor. The Bush administration's Labor Department failed to act and stonewalled on this case and, unfortunately, that tired bureaucratic mentality continues today.

Mr. Speaker, employers like Food Lion should not be permitted to continue to wilfully violate our labor laws with impunity. The Labor Department has determined Food Lion to be in violation of our labor laws in hundreds of cases over the years. And in the face of the Labor Department's conclusions, Food Lion's reaction has been one of denial. Instead of admitting to their unscrupulous and unlawful labor policies and seeking solutions, they have blamed everyone else but themselves including the media, Congress, and even the aggrieved workers themselves.

For hundreds of Food Lion employees, justice delayed is justice denied. We have had enough of bureaucratic delays. I urge my colleagues to join me in calling on the Department of Labor to conclude this investigation without further delay. The Department of Labor's nonaggressive enforcement policy and Food Lion's continued delaying tactics only serve to shortchange American workers of the legal protection and wages to which they are entitled under the law.

COMMEMORATING THE CENTURY COUNCIL'S SECOND ANNIVERSARY

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the key to reducing the number of fatal alcohol related crashes is to have tough antidrunk driving laws on the books, to make sure the public is aware of those laws, and to ensure that those laws are swiftly and effectively enforced.

In my home State, the Nebraska State Legislature recently enacted an administrative license revocation [ALR] law, which permits a police officer immediately to seize the license of a driver whose blood alcohol content exceeds the legal limit or who refuses to take a blood alcohol content test.

Many Nebraskans, including Mothers Against Drunk Driving and the Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles, helped make this law possible. A special role, however, was played by the Century Council, a not-for-profit organization dedicated to reducing alcohol abuse across the United States. The council hired a skilled advocate to persuade the Nebraska Legislature to move on the bill. The council also underwrote, with the Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles, a series of public service announcements that more than doubled public awareness of the new law in the weeks before it took effect.

For the past 2 years, the Century Council has been working in support of ALR laws and other effective responses to the problems of drunken driving and underage drinking. The council's efforts are underwritten by over 500 concerned companies in the licensed beverage industry. This Member congratulates the Century Council on its second anniversary, and urges the council and its underwriters to keep up the good work.

A MAGNIFICENT POINT OF LIGHT FOR HEALTH CARE: DR. DONALD J. SCHERL, PRESIDENT, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT BROOKLYN

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1992

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Donald J. Scherl is a dedicated health professional who was and has been a man ahead of his time. His insight into providing quality health care for the country and more importantly Brooklyn, NY, has distinguished him as an expert in the field of clinical and basic science research. As a trailblazer, Dr. Scherl has been a pioneer in defining new and creative ways to educate and train health care professionals in handling and understanding the special concerns and needs of women and children with AIDS.

Dr. Donald J. Scherl was appointed president of the SUNY Health Science Center in May, 1981. Throughout his tenure, Dr. Scherl has worked diligently to redefine the role of the center and its relationship to the people in the surrounding community. As a research scientist, he has received national prominence by bringing much needed attention to the importance of clinical research and thus attracting, over the years, a number of noted expert physicians from around the country to Brooklyn.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to note that since Dr. Scherl's appointment, external research funding has grown 100 percent and enrollment at the center in Ph.D. programs is the highest in over a decade. Enrollment in all center academic programs reflect Dr. Scherl's commitment to educating minority students for

health science careers. The newly built \$52 million Health Science Education Building—the latest symbol of the center's renewed vitality—is one of the most sophisticated health education facilities in the country.

Before coming to Brooklyn, Dr. Scherl was associate professor and acting chairman of the Harvard University Department of Psychiatry at the Children's Hospital Medical Center and served as Massachusetts Undersecretary of Human Services.

Dr. Scherl, who received his M.D. from Harvard, is active both nationally and locally in numerous medical organizations, foundations, and task forces. He is president of the Greater New York Hospital Association, a trustee of the Hospital Association of New York State, has just completed a term as chairman of the Association of Academic Health Center's Task Force on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, and is a member of the editorial board of the Archives of General Psychiatry. He currently serves the American Psychiatric Association as chairman of the budget committee and of the work group on the relative value scale after having chaired the council on economic affairs for 4 years.

Mr. Speaker, the master plan for the improvement of health care in America must develop many components. At the heart of his great effort we must not forget to recognize the vital role of the medical profession. In addition, to the professional contributions of doctors, we must also welcome their general social wisdom. It is an honor to salute Dr. Donald J. Scherl a magnificent point of light for health care.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK MARES

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, significant progress has been made in recent years toward creating new areas of economic opportunity for Americans with disabilities. In my home State of Colorado, the Department of Rehabilitation Services has been in the forefront of this national effort, and a prime example of this leadership was recently brought to my attention through an article published in the Career College Times.

Under the headline, "Blind Student Prepares for Court Reporting Career," this article tells the story of Frank Mares, a musician currently enrolled in the Denver Academy of Court Reporting. Blind since birth, Mr. Mares plans on graduation to work as a court reporter, a career made possible by the great technological strides now being made in that profession.

Mr. Speaker, the story of Frank Mares that follows is both inspirational and instructive:

Frank Mares worked for some 20 years as a professional musician in the Denver area. But recently he decided it was time to seek retraining in another field, and eventually he enrolled in the Denver Academy of Court Reporting in Denver, CO.

Mares, who has been blind since birth, demonstrates the importance of electronic technology, as well as motivation, in career accessibility. (He was also born deaf, but his

hearing was restored when he was 2 years old.)

Court reporting was just one of the options provided by the Colorado Department of Rehabilitation Services, Mares says. He is currently enrolled in a three-year course at the Denver institution.

"I really enjoy school," he emphasizes. "I didn't just stumble into this field; I chose it because it combines keyboards with law. I've always enjoyed law, and my years as a musician mean I'm familiar with keyboards."

Although one might think eyesight is a requirement for court reporting, as the reporter may be asked to read back from a transcript, Mares cites current technology that helps him to do the job as well as a sighted person. He has a Braille navigator, which converts his computer or Stenograph input into a Braille printout. The only concern he mentions is making sure the reporter receives descriptions of exhibits, which he cannot see as they are presented during the proceeding.

On the down side, Mares says court reporting is probably the only career where a Braille navigator must be used instead of a speech synthesizer, which converts input into audible form. The problem is that listening to depositions and court proceedings is central to the reporter's work, so additional sound would interfere.

Mares points to both the stresses and the rewards of the court reporting course. "It's a very hard school to go to, but the school is much harder than the job will be," he says. Students must be able to transcribe up to 225 words per minute to be eligible for graduation, while normal speech is only 125-150 words per minute.

Upon graduation, Mares plans to work free-lance as a court reporter so he can also continue his musical career.

GOOD CAP, BAD CAP

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in today's issue of the Washington Post, Alain C. Enthoven, professor of management at Stanford University Graduate School of Business, writes that a tax cap which merely limits the range of employee health benefits is a bad idea. He argues that restraining health care prices requires a tax cap that ends the unlimited tax subsidies for the choice of a health plan regardless of its cost. I commend the following op ed to my colleagues:

GOOD CAP, BAD CAP

(By Alain C. Enthoven)

The main reason health care costs are soaring is that practically all the incentives in the field reward decisions to increase cost. Fee-for-service payment encourages doctors and hospitals to choose the most costly method of treatment. Meanwhile, insured patients have little or no reason to care about the costs.

Health system reform isn't going to be effective unless we get the basic economic incentives right—that is, unless we let people keep for themselves the savings that result from their economical choices.

Many employers offer employees a choice of plans and pay the full cost of any plan the employees choose, in part because it is tax-

free to the employee, without limit. This practice deprives employees of the reward for choosing the less costly health care plan. Worse yet, it deprives the health plans of any incentive to cut cost and price. In fact, the incentive provided by this practice is for the low-cost plans to raise premiums to just below the most expensive level (a practice known as "shadow pricing").

The best answer to this problem is for employers to offer their workers choices that include the most efficient HMOs, and then contribute toward the employee's purchase of coverage only as much as it costs to subscribe to these lowest-priced plans. This makes employees responsible for paying the difference if they want a plan with a higher premium. It gives employees motivation to seek the best value for the money, and health plans an incentive to try to provide it.

Unfortunately, there is a provision in the Internal Revenue Code that cuts the effectiveness of this responsible policy in half. Let me use my employer, Stanford University, as an example.

Stanford offers families a choice among four health plans, including Kaiser Permanente, the lowest-priced, at about \$420 per month, and the Blue Shield Preferred Provider plan at about \$520. Under the terms of Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code, the employee who wants to choose the Blue Shield plan can ask Stanford to reduce his or her salary by the \$100 premium difference and to pay the premium for the employee with pre-tax dollars.

The effect of this is that the additional cost to the employee of the higher-priced plan is only about \$50 per month in net-after-tax income. (The precise tax saving will depend on the employee's specific circumstances, but 50 percent is a pretty good approximation for large numbers of people.) Where does the other \$50 come from? From tax remission, of course, which will contribute about \$70 billion this year to the federal government's revenue loss.

This provision is in effect a heavy tax on health care cost containment. The family that chooses the cheaper Kaiser plan, by not taking advantage of the larger tax break that goes with choosing Blue Shield, will pay \$50 per month more in taxes than the family that picks Blue Shield. In a nation desperate for health care cost containment, it makes no sense to tax it.

The most destructive aspect of this situation is the effect it has on the incentive of the least costly plan to reduce further its cost and price. The tax code cuts in half the health plan's marketplace reward (i.e., more subscribers) for restraining price. No wonder we don't see enough price restraint.

The cure for this perverse incentive is a cap on the employee's tax break, set at amounts (for individual, couple and family coverages) that do not exceed the prices of the lowest-priced plan that meets quality and coverage standards ("the good cap"). Employers must be required to make fixed-dollar contributions that do not vary with choice of plan. It would make sense to adjust the tax cap for health costs or wage levels in each region. Employer cost savings could be passed on to employees through wages.

The same tax break for health insurance should be extended to the self-employed, to workers whose employers do not provide coverage, to pre-Medicare retirees—in short, to individuals who currently buy coverage with after-tax dollars.

A reasonable version of such a cap might save the federal budget some \$20 billion a

year. Without it, the budget's revenue loss will continue to grow rapidly. This saving would be an excellent source of funds to subsidize coverage for the poor. The "good cap" corrects health incentives and raises revenue without raising the marginal income tax rates.

Under one proposal floated recently by the administration (I call it the "bad cap"), employees could have—to use the Stanford example again—either the \$420 Kaiser plan or the \$520 Blue Shield plan tax-free, provided both covered no more than the federally specified benefits package. Ironically, under this concept, if the Kaiser plan passed on some of its economies in the form of benefits better than the federally specified package—such as more extensive home care—employer contributions to it would be taxable!

The bad cap simply does not address the incentives problem. With no tax cap or "the bad cap," states will not be able to do managed competition effectively. The federal government would continue to be in the way, taxing efficient choices, subsidizing wasteful choices.

To achieve good policy, the president must be willing to fight for a plan that gets the basic incentives right. A consensus favoring an ineffective program might be a short-term political success, but it would be a long-run economic failure.

TRIBUTE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, my friend and constituent, Dr. Jo Ellen Allen, recently brought to my attention this moving and eloquent tribute to the Stars and Stripes.

In light of the recent nationwide celebration in honor of our Nation's birthday, I wish to share it with my colleagues.

MY NAME IS OLD GLORY

(By Don Miller)

I am the flag of the United States of America. My name is Old Glory. I fly atop the world's tallest buildings. I stand watch in America's halls of justice. I fly majestically over great institutes of learning. I stand guard with the greatest military power in the world.

Look up! And see me! I stand for peace—honor—truth—and Justice. I stand for freedom. I am confident—and I am arrogant and proud.

When I am flown with my fellow banners my head is a little higher. My colors a little truer. I bow to no one. I am recognized all over the world. I am honored—I am saluted—I am respected—I am revered—I am loved, and I am feared.

I have fought every battle of every war for more than 200 years: Gettysburg, Shilo, Appomattox, San Juan Hill, the trenches of France, the Argonne Forest, Anzio, Rome, the beaches of Normandy, the Deserts of Africa, the cane fields of the Philippines, the rice paddies and jungles of Guam, Okinawa, Japan, Korea, Viet Nam and scores of places long forgotten by all those who were with me. I was there. I led my soldiers—I followed them, I watched over them. They love me. I was on a small hill in Iwo Jima. I was dirty, battle worn and tired, but my soldiers cheered me, and I was proud.

I have been soiled, burned, torn and trampled on the streets of countries I have helped to set free. It does not hurt, for I am invincible. I have been soiled, burned, torn and trampled on the streets of my own country, and when it is by those whom with I have served in battle—it hurts, but I shall overcome—for I am strong.

I have slipped the bonds of earth and stand watch over the uncharted new frontiers of space from my vantage point on the moon.

I have been a silent witness to all of America's finest hours. But my finest hour comes when I am torn into strips to be used for bandages for my wounded comrades on the field of battle, when I fly at half mast to honor soldiers, and when I lie in trembling arms of a grieving mother at the graveside of her fallen son. I am proud my name is Old Glory. Long may I wave. Dear God—long may I wave.

RUSSIAN AID

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to a piece that has just been published by the Center for Security Policy. The article shows how the recent Russian aid package that we just passed here in the House may be contributing to the perpetuation of imperialistic tendencies in Moscow.

As you know, on June 25, Russia cut off gas supplies to Estonia, just 1 day after President Yeltsin compared Estonia's citizenship laws to apartheid. Mr. Speaker, we all know this is poppycock. While we may not agree entirely with Estonian laws, the notion of massive human rights violations of Russians, as Moscow claims, is preposterous. Virtually every international rights-monitoring group, including our own Helsinki Commission staff, has verified this.

What worries me, Mr. Speaker, is that a large part of the administration's aid package, which we endorsed wholesale, is in the form of direct assistance to Russia's oil and gas sector. Not only does this not make economic sense, as we are propping up an archaic state-owned industry, it also allows Russia to wield its energy weapon against helpless republics like Estonia.

Russia's action, even though they have apparently resumed gas deliveries, also underscores the futility of another of the administration's aid ideas, that of building houses for Russian soldiers returning from the Baltics. President Yeltsin's recent statements about Estonia, as well as his remarks at Vancouver, can leave no doubt whatsoever that the real reason for the slow Russian pullout from the Baltics is to exert political pressure on Estonia and Latvia, and not a supposed housing shortage in Russia.

The Soviets got out of Afghanistan, Vietnam, and most of Eastern Europe without us building houses for their soldiers. Are we to believe that just now, with only 40,000 Baltic troops to go, they just suddenly ran out of apartments? Housing is a big problem in Russia, but that is too much to believe for me.

Besides, where is the reform in this proposal? Where is the freedom? In addition to

being tantamount to ransom, in addition to being based on a false premise, it is just another statist idea. It is just more public housing, and public housing has been a resounding failure in Russia. It is just more central planning. These soldiers will not even get to choose where they will live. The Russian Government, like it has for decades, will decide.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that when this bill comes to conference, we will do the right thing and kill some of these aid proposals. Any program that involves government-to-government aid, any program that props up state-owned industries, any program which pays ransom to get the Russians to retrench, and any program that allows Russia to bully its neighbors should be ripped out of the bill and forbidden by Congress. They will all be a waste of money and may even do much harm. We owe the taxpayers, the Estonians, the Russians, and all of the former Soviet people no less.

I thank the Speaker for the time and would like to insert the brief from the Center for Security Policy into the RECORD.

HARBINGER OF THINGS TO COME? RUSSIAN ENERGY SECTOR IMPOSES BOYCOTT ON ESTONIA AFTER GETTING U.S. AID

WASHINGTON, D.C.—With the world's attention squarely focussed over the weekend on the U.S. strike against Saddam Hussein's intelligence facilities, President Boris Yeltsin conducted a strike of his own: He abruptly halted natural gas supplies to Estonia—a move eerily reminiscent of the 1990 energy blockade imposed on the Baltic states by then-Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

This declaration of economic war followed a 24 June threat by Yeltsin that Russia "has possibilities to remind" Estonians of "some geopolitical and demographic realities." The reason: Russian nationalists' agitation over alleged mistreatment of fellow Russians at the hands of majority populations in Estonia (and other former Soviet republics). In a statement issued by his press office, Yeltsin said "It must be understood that Russia cannot remain a disinterested observer if the ethnic Russian population were to show a natural desire to defend itself against crude discrimination."

HARDLY "APARTHEID"

On 21 June, Estonia's parliament enacted legislation which prohibits residence permits to persons who have previously worked for the Soviet Union's secret police or to current and retired Soviet military officers. The law requires non-citizens to apply for a residence permit within one year. All permanent residents, however, will be permitted to vote—regardless of ethnic background.

Moscow hysterically condemned the new citizenship law stating that "it can be regarded as the practice of ethnic cleansing and the introduction of an Estonian version of apartheid." This stance derives from Russia's claim that all Soviet citizens who have settled in Estonia during its occupation by the USSR must be accorded full citizenship rights.

Under international law, formerly occupied states are not obliged to make such a concession. Such a practice would, after all, equate the rights of those who have wrongly suffered occupation with their oppressors. It could even encourage such occupations and forced resettlement of populations in the affected territory for the express purpose of assuring the occupying power of its continued domination even after physical control is relinquished.

Importantly, investigations into allegations of Estonian mistreatment of Russian nationals have been conducted by both the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) this spring. They found no evidence of international discrimination against the Russian-speaking minority. Indeed, some 14 inquiries by various international organizations have been received by Estonia and all have concluded that human rights are fully guaranteed in Estonia.

OMINOUS PATTERN OF RUSSIAN COERCION

Regrettably, Russia's energy boycott is but the latest in a series of steps taken in recent months against its Baltic neighbor. These include the following:

Last year, Russia froze and confiscated \$80 million of Estonia's assets when the Estonian government discarded the ruble and introduced its own currency.

Russia has been dragging its feet on its commitment to withdraw the remaining 8,000 troops from the tiny Baltic republic, and is unlikely to meet its promised target date of 1 August for the withdrawal of all forces. Indeed, Russian negotiators have lately begun talking instead in terms of 1999 for a complete withdrawal.

On 29 May, Russia began construction of what is planned to be the largest commercial port on the Baltic Sea at Ust-Luga, adjacent to the Russian-Estonian border. Estonians are fearful that the facility, scheduled to be completed by 1995, will take traffic away from ports located in the Baltic states. The Russians are seeking funds from the U.S.-supported European Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the project.

Russia attempted to thwart Estonia's entry into the Council of Europe and, when it was nonetheless admitted nearly unanimously on 13 May, Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev sent an angry letter, decrying Estonia's membership as "premature."

In April, Russia's Northwestern Group of Forces engaged in a four-day exercise on how to capture strategic facilities in the Baltic states.

THE REAL REASON FOR RUSSIA'S FURY—ENVY?

In contrast with Russia and most of the other former Soviet republics that are coping poorly with deteriorating economic conditions, Estonia's economy is thriving. As the Washington Post reported on 21 June 1993:

"[Estonia has become] a model of stability and serenity. . . . Estonia has taken drastic steps that no other former Soviet republic has yet been willing to risk. It cut off subsidies to industry, allowed prices to rise freely while keeping wages down, prohibited its central bank from printing new money and forced itself to live under a balanced budget."

Where Russia's deficit is burgeoning and the value of its currency is plunging, Estonia's leaders have taken practical steps to control both. The Estonian government is operating under laws requiring a balanced state budget and tying the issuing of additional currency to the increases in gold and foreign currency reserves. Inflation, once at a monthly rate of 100 percent, is down to 3 percent. U.S. Ambassador Strobe Talbott, who visited Estonia on 14-15 May, praised the country's radical reforms and urged other former Soviet republics to adopt their model. He enthused, "Estonia is a success story, a political and economic miracle."

"MESSAGE TO MICHEL: GAZPROM'S WAY OF SAYING THANK-YOU FOR U.S. CREDITS"

The mechanism for implementing President Yeltsin's energy blockade of Estonia is

the Russian state-owned enterprise, Gazprom. Gazprom's vice president, Bogdan Budzulyak, however, claimed that the cut-off of gas supplies to the Estonians which occurred last Friday was undertaken over Estonia's failure to pay \$8 million for previously delivered supplies—even though this amount represents just 10 percent of the \$80 million in Estonian funds expropriated by Russia last year. In February, Gazprom threatened to stop its gas shipments to Ukraine. Just over one month ago, Gazprom employed similar tactics against Lithuania, halving its natural gas supplies and threatening to cut off supplies altogether. On Monday, Russia made good on its promise and suspended deliveries of natural gas to its Lithuanian commercial customers.

Interestingly, Gazprom is the beneficiary of an \$86.2 million direct loan approved by the U.S. Export-Import Bank in February 1993 in order to finance the sale of close to 300 Caterpillar earth-movers to Russia. These machines are to be used for the development of a large pipeline system connecting the Yamal peninsula to Gazprom's existing gas pipeline network west of Torzhok.

At the time, Russia was non-creditworthy and would ordinarily have been denied such an Eximbank loan. When House Minority Leader Bob Michel (R-IL) and Senator Paul Simon (D-IL) applied political pressure in favor of the transaction, the normal taxpayer protections were set aside and Eximbank financing for their constituent's sale was approved by the Clinton Administration. In a letter to House Banking Chairman Henry Gonzalez on 16 March 1993, however, Eximbank's Director Rita Rodriguez conceded that "All transactions in Russia carry a substantial risk. Because of Russia's arrearages . . . we assumed that 27% of the loan would not be recovered."

DON'T JUST STAND THERE, DO SOMETHING

The Clinton Administration should strongly condemn Russia's heavy-handed pressure tactics against Estonia and other former Soviet republics. At the very least, cooperation between the United States and Russia in the energy area—notably the massive financial assistance Moscow is slated to obtain under Eximbank's Oil and Gas Framework Agreement—should be made contingent upon the Kremlin refraining from the use of its energy resources as a weapon of economic warfare.

There are a number of vehicles for implementing such conditionality. For example,

on 15 April, Eximbank issued a preliminary commitment of \$500 million to Russia's Ministry of Fuel and Energy pending the finalization of the Agreement. The World Bank is now considering an application Russia submitted last month for a waiver of the Bank's negative pledge clause—a precondition for Eximbank funding. Implementation of the former and approval of the latter should be put on hold.

Another Western leverage point could be the EBRD's underwriting of the Ust-Luga port project. In any event, the United States and its Western allies should take steps to reduce the Baltic states' dependence on Russian gas supplies.

THE BOTTOM LINE

Previous experience with the Kremlin's coercive use of energy supplies as a precursor to more violent action against the Baltic states and other victims of Soviet imperialism requires that the United States and its G-7 partners make clear where they stand: Energy embargoes—or the threat of such embargoes—will preclude Western energy-related assistance to Russia.

The Center for Security Policy believes that it is vastly more important for the G-7 to support properly structured, conditioned and transparent privatization efforts in the former Soviet Union than for the West to augment Russia's capability to threaten its neighbors by withholding energy resources. Although Russia reportedly resumed its gas supplies to Estonia today, it must be disabused of the notion that the West will ignore such actions and proceed with loans and technical support for the purpose of revitalizing Russia's energy sector even as Moscow once again seeks to use the power of that sector for unacceptable purposes.

COMMENDATION TO NEW MEXICO'S FINEST STUDENTS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. STEVEN SCHIFF

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 1993

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the winners of the Congressional Certifi-

cate of Merit. These students, from the First Congressional District, are graduating seniors honored for their outstanding academic, community, and personal achievements. It gives me great honor to announce them to you today. They are:

Erica DeBois, Albuquerque Academy.
Sarina Hazeltine, Albuquerque Evening School.
Yvonne Castillo, Albuquerque High School.
Shala Riboni, Albuquerque School on Wheels.
Harper L. Phillips, Bernalillo High School.
Lisa J. Collins, Cibola High School.
Jennifer Miver, Del Norte High School.
Kirk Cessac, Eldorado High School.
Julie Ford, Estancia High School.
Amy Dawn Henderson, Evangel Christian Academy.
Jason Chavez, Freedom High School.
Dana Pappas, Highland High School.
Clinton Snead, Hope Christian High School.
Carrie Parker, La Cueva High School.
Elise M. McHugh, Los Lunas High School.
Mario Trujillo, Manzano High School.
Cindy de la Fe, Menaul High School.
Tate Whale, Moriarty High School.
Julie A. Rodriguez, Mountainair High School.
Julie Saine, New Futures High School.
Brian MacFarlane, Rio Grande High School.
Sharon E. O'Connell, St. Pius X High School.
Nanonbah Becker, Sandia High School.
Barnaby and Christopher Peake, Sandia Preparatory School.
Jaimie A. Yost, Valley High School.
Cindy Corriz, West Mesa High School.

As a member representing the First Congressional District of New Mexico, I, along with all New Mexicans, are proud of these individuals and wish them the very best in their future endeavors.